

“(c) FACTORS.—In promulgating the regulations required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider—

“(1) the nutritional needs of students in various grade levels;

“(2) the proximity of any area where foods of minimal nutritional value may be sold, donated, or served without charge to the food service facilities or areas;

“(3) the extent to which students will likely substitute consumption of foods of minimal nutritional value for other food served in participating schools under this Act and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

“(4) the benefits to a school of permitting the sale, donation, or service without charge of foods of minimal nutritional value, including the extent to which the proceeds of such sales inure to the benefit of a school or an organization of students approved by a school.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement the amendments made by this section.

(2) FOODS OF MINIMAL NUTRITIONAL VALUE.—In promulgating the regulations, the Secretary shall review and (as necessary) revise the definition of “foods of minimal nutritional value” that is used to carry out the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(3) PROCEDURE.—The promulgation of the regulations and the administration of the amendments made by this section shall be made without regard to chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”).

(3) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULE-MAKING.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall use the authority provided under section 808(2) of title 5, United States Code.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my good friend and colleague, Senator PATRICK LEAHY in introducing the Better Nutrition for School Children Act of 2003. This bill takes a common sense, flexible approach to the sales of food that competes with federally supported school meals, and represents one component of addressing the overall health of our Nation's children.

This year Congress will address a number of the Federal nutrition programs, including those administered through local school systems. Our Nation's schools provide our children with over 28 million federally subsidized meals each day. For some of these children, these meals provide the bulk of their nutrition needs. As a result, the meals served by schools should meet balanced nutrition standards in order to promote overall health.

Unfortunately, an increasing number of our Nation's children are becoming overweight and obese. Children who are overweight and obese are much more likely to have difficulty controlling their weight in the future, which increases their risk of medical problems such as diabetes and heart disease. In order to address this issue, Congress has a duty to analyze variables at school that affect a child's health, including foods of minimal nutritional value.

In addition to the federally subsidized foods served in our schools, many children have access to and choose to purchase competitive foods from other sources, such as vending machines. This bill asks the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the sales of foods that are outside the Federal meal programs and issue a regulation that balances the schools' interests with that of overall childhood health. In particular, the regulation must take into consideration the financial benefits a school receives from competitive food sales, how likely a child is to make this choice instead of nutritious foods, and the nutritional needs of children according to their school grade level. This bill does not require the Secretary to implement any further restrictions than what currently exist.

I believe this bill provides a rational approach to one facet of improving the health and fitness of our Nation's children. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting The Better Nutrition for School Children Act of 2003.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 132—COM-MENDING JOHN W. KLUGE FOR HIS DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 132

Whereas John W. Kluge is the greatest individual benefactor in the history of the Library of Congress (the “Library”) and is known in the international corporate community as one of the Library's staunchest supporters;

Whereas John W. Kluge, by the example of his wise counsel and leadership as the founding chairman of the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector philanthropic organization, has inspired many others to join in support of Library programs and initiatives;

Whereas John W. Kluge has faithfully served on the Library's Trust Fund Board since 1993;

Whereas John W. Kluge's visionary support for Library programs which reach across America and around the world has transformed the Library into an unparalleled electronic educational resource;

Whereas John W. Kluge has established in the Library an endowed scholarly program of chairs and fellows in areas of study not covered by the Nobel prizes;

Whereas John W. Kluge has enabled the American people, through the Library, to recognize lifetime scholarly achievement in the intellectual arts with a \$1,000,000 prize award which will be given for the first time in November 2003;

Whereas the Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, considers John W. Kluge “one of the Library's greatest friends”;

Whereas all Americans have greatly benefited from the generosity of John W. Kluge; and

Whereas John W. Kluge has inspired Americans by his example of support for programs

which educate and equip individuals to be responsible and productive citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends John W. Kluge for his dedication and commitment to the Library of Congress;

(2) expresses its sincere gratitude and appreciation for his example of philanthropy and public service to the American people; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to John W. Kluge.

SENATE RESOLUTION 133—CON-DEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST ARAB AMERICANS, MUSLIM AMERICANS, SOUTH-ASIAN AMERICANS, AND SIKH AMERICANS

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitting the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 133

Whereas all Americans are united in supporting American men and women who protect our Nation abroad and at home;

Whereas thousands of Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans serve in the military and in law enforcement, working to protect all Americans;

Whereas the Arab-American, Muslim-American, Sikh-American, and South-Asian-American communities are vibrant, peaceful, and law-abiding, and have greatly contributed to American society;

Whereas Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, as do all Americans, condemn acts of violence and prejudice;

Whereas the United States Senate is concerned by the number of bias-motivated crimes against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, and other Americans in recent months: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, should be protected;

(2) condemns bigotry and acts of violence against any Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans;

(3) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to work to prevent bias-motivated crimes against all Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans; and

(4) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute vigorously all such crimes committed against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans are an important part of America. Like other ethnic and religious groups, they and their ancestors came to this country seeking political freedom and economic opportunity. They have flourished, making great contributions to our society every day. They are

armed service-members, law enforcement officers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and businesspeople. They are leaders in American society, including members of Congress and Cabinet members.

Tragically, in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, some misguided bigots turned against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, singling them out as targets for violence and threats of violence. Hate crimes against these communities, including violent physical assaults, sharply increased. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that the number of anti-Muslim incidents rose 1600 percent from 2000 to 2001, largely due to this post-9/11 backlash.

In response, countless Americans came to the support of Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, condemning the attacks and embracing the affected communities. At that time, I submitted a resolution, which was unanimously approved, condemning bigotry and violence against Sikh Americans.

Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans are suffering again, and it is again time to express our support for them. Since the beginning of the war in Iraq, hate crimes against these communities have spiked. For example, a man who law enforcement believe was motivated by anti-Arab sentiment allegedly shot four people to death in New York City during February and March. President Bush has declared that major combat operations in Iraq have ended, but hate crimes against Arab Americans, Muslims, South-Asian Americans, and Sikhs continue. For example, at the University of California Los Angeles, someone recently poured pig's blood on Muslim prayer rugs in an interdenominational chapel. The FBI is investigating the incident as a bias-motivated crime.

Hate crimes against these communities are wrong and un-American. We must condemn them in the strongest terms, and law enforcement must investigate and prosecute vigorously the perpetrators.

Sadly, Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans are also increasingly concerned that the Federal Government views them with suspicion, and that they are being subjected to heightened government scrutiny as a result of their national origin or religion. Our counterterrorism efforts must not discriminate on the basis of national origin or religion or violate the civil liberties of innocent Americans. The government's efforts to combat terrorism must focus on criminal or terrorist behavior, not ethnicity or creed.

I believe that discriminatory counterterrorism tactics, or those that violate civil liberties, are not only wrong, but they do not make our coun-

try any safer. Our country's history demonstrates that respect for individual rights enhances our stability and security. Singling out a large group of mostly innocent Arabs, Muslims and South Asians squanders precious law enforcement resources and alienates communities whose cooperation we need. It runs counter to basic principles of community policing, which reject the use of racial and ethnic profiles and focus on building trust and respect by working cooperatively with community members.

The resolution I submit today recognizes that Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South Asian Americans, greatly contribute to American society and serve honorably in the military or law enforcement, urges respect for civil rights and civil liberties, condemns bias-motivated crimes against members of these communities, and calls upon Federal and local law enforcement to prosecute such crimes vigorously. I urge my colleagues to support it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42—WELCOMING THE PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE, HIS EXCELLENCY GOH CHOK TONG, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE FOR ITS STRONG COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM, AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF CONGRESS TO THE CONTINUED EXPANSION OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SINGAPORE.

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. CON. RES. 42

Whereas Congress is pleased to welcome the Prime Minister of Singapore, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, on his visit to the United States;

Whereas the United States and Singapore have a strong and enduring friendship;

Whereas the United States and Singapore share a common vision in ensuring the continued peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas Singapore is the 11th largest trading partner of the United States;

Whereas the Government of Singapore reacted with outrage and deep sympathy for the people of the United States in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas Singapore has joined with the United States in the global struggle against terrorism, offering political, diplomatic, intelligence, and humanitarian support;

Whereas the Government of Singapore stood with the United States as a member of the Coalition for the Immediate Disarmament of Iraq;

Whereas Singapore, which has one of the busiest ports in the world, was the first Asian country to join the Container Security Initiative (CSI), a key United States Cus-

toms Service initiative designed to prevent terrorist attacks against the United States and other nations using global sea cargo;

Whereas the relationship between the United States and Singapore extends beyond the current campaign against terrorism and is reinforced by strong ties of culture, commerce, and scientific and technical cooperation; and

Whereas this relationship touches on almost every field of international cooperation, including a common commitment to foster a stronger and more open international trading system: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) welcomes the Prime Minister, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, to the United States;

(2) expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its expressions of sympathy and support after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and its demonstrated willingness to fully cooperate with the United States in the global campaign against terrorism; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment to the continued expansion of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Singapore.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONGRESS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE DECENT HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. ALLARD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SANTORUM, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 43

Whereas the United States promotes and encourages the creation and revitalization of sustainable and strong neighborhoods in partnership with States, cities, and local communities;

Whereas the United States promotes and encourages the creation and revitalization of sustainable and strong neighborhoods in partnership with States, cities, and local communities and in conjunction with the independent and collective actions of private citizens and organizations;

Whereas establishing a housing infrastructure strengthens neighborhoods and local economies and nurtures the families who reside in them;

Whereas an integral element of a strong community is a sufficient supply of affordable housing;

Whereas affordable housing may be provided in traditional and nontraditional forms, including apartment buildings, transitional and temporary homes, condominiums, cooperatives, and single family homes;

Whereas for many families a home is not merely shelter, but also provides an opportunity for growth, prosperity, and security;

Whereas homeownership is a cornerstone of the national economy because it spurs the production and sale of goods and services, generates new jobs, encourages savings and investment, promotes economic and civic responsibility, and enhances the financial security of all people in the United States;

Whereas although the United States is the first nation in the world to make owning a